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remains to be seen. To watch the progress of the experiment will be very interesting.

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YOUNG *HEMICARANX* AND FLORIDA *APOGON*.

Hemicaranx amblyrhynchus. Large *Hemicaranx* are rare, but Mr. L. L. Mowbray has found the young common, swimming under medusæ, and his recent collections contain 8 specimens so taken off Miami Beach, Florida, December 27, 1921, measuring from 22 to 58 mm. in length to base of caudal. They are marked with 5 broad vertical blackish bands, have dorsal, anal and ventral fins blackish, and resemble rather closely three somewhat larger (78 to 86 mm.) specimens of *Hemicaranx marginatus* from Banana, West Africa, August, 1915 (American Museum Congo Expedition). Though notably deeper than the adult of *H. amblyrhynchus*, their fin count (dorsal soft rays 27 to 29, anal 24 to 25) agrees with that species, which they should be, and they are referred to it.

Depth in length (to base of caudal) increases with the size of the specimen from 2.5 (one of 28 mm.) to 2.1 (one of 43 and of 58). Head and eye decrease respectively 2.5 to 3.1 (in length), 3.0 to 3.8 (in head). The curved portion of the lateral line becomes shorter, its chord 1.9 to 2.4 in straight part; and deeper, its depth 3.0 to 2.5 in chord. The reentrance of the caudal, which is only slightly concave in the 22 mm., deepens to moderately forked in the 58 mm. specimen.

Apogon. In twelve specimens of *Apogon* from Miami, Florida, 40 to 63 mm. in standard length (to

base of caudal), all but one, on which the markings have been mostly lost, are readily referable by color, 7 (of 44 to 63 mm.) to *Apogon sellicauda*, Evermann & Marsh, 2 (of 53 to 56 mm.) to *Apogon maculatus*, 2 (of 40 to 47 mm.) to *Apogon binotatus*.

The first have black spot below soft dorsal and dark band across peduncle, the caudal sometimes with a narrow dusky tip. The second have black spot below soft dorsal and on peduncle, soft vertical as well as caudal fins with a narrow blackish tip. The third have dark band between dorsal and anal, and another across caudal peduncle—All have black spot on opercle.

It is impossible to find technical characters to correlate with these color differences. The anal soft rays vary from 8 to 9 in the *sellicauda*, in the *maculatus* are 9, in the *binotatus* 8 and 9. The scale counts vary from 25 to 27 in the *sellicauda*, *maculatus* (one specimen only) has 26, in *binotatus* both have 25. The *maculatus* are a trifle more slender, depth in length to base of caudal 2.9 1/2 and 3.1, versus 2.6 to 2.8 3/4 in the *sellicauda*, 2.7 2/3 and 2.8 4/7 in the *binotatus*.

If these three are in fact distinct species, and these few specimens representative, *maculatus* would be very slightly more slender and average a fraction of a ray more in the anal, *binotatus* average a scale less in the lateral line. But color is the only good criterion to differentiate them.

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TWO NEW INSULAR BATRACHOSEPS.

Upon examination of large series of *Batrachoseps* in various Museums it has become apparent that the forms inhabiting Santa Catalina Island and Coronados Islands are worthy of recognition.